

Lewis dot structure	a representation of the valence electrons of an atom
lithosphere	the rocks of the Earth, the Earth's crust
mass number	the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
matter	any material substance; there are three physical states: solid, liquid and gas
metals	a solid material with a high melting point that conducts electricity in both liquid and solid states e.g. Cu, Al

mixture	a material composed of more than one substance that can be physically separated e.g. sea water, air
neutron	an elementary particle of an atom, found in the nucleus
noble gases	the elements of group 18 of the Periodic Table: helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon and radon; they are all extremely unreactive
non-metals	a substance with a low melting point that does not conduct electricity e.g. O, C, P, Cl
particle theory of matter	the theory that all matter is made up of tiny particles that are in a continual state of motion

percentage composition

a relative measure of the masses of each component of a mixture, using percentages

Periodic Table

a table of the chemical elements in order of atomic number, arranged in rows and columns to illustrate periodic similarities and trends in physical and chemical properties

physical properties

characteristics of a substance that do not involve formation of a new substance e.g. density, melting point, colour

proton

an elementary particle of an atom, found in the nucleus

semi-metals

elements that have properties between those of metals and non-metals e.g. Si, Ge

synthesis

a chemical reaction
in which a new
substance is formed

word equation

a way to describe
chemical reactions using
the names of substances
involved
